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MARKET DEPARTMENT GRAFT.

IF District Attorney Ruston can convict the O'Malley push-cart grafters in Kings County he will help to solve a situation which promised to cover many political jobs into the Civil Service on the basis of "experience" as a part of the examination.

As the District Attorney pointed out to the Mayor yesterday, Section 1551 covers exactly the sort of procedure The Evening World has exposed. These market supervisors with the connivance of Commissioner O'Malley have been converting public property to their own use. Conviction is punishable as a misdemeanor with the additional provision that the guilty individual "shall forfeit his office, and be excluded forever after from receiving any office under the city government."

If District Attorney Ruston can get convictions it will dispose of the grafting market supervisors in Brooklyn and it will put stronger pressure on the more friendly and acquiescent District Attorneys in other boroughs to get after the crooks, drive them out of office and recover the peculations wherever possible.

NOT QUITE.

A resolution presented in the House of Representatives yesterday requesting the resignation of Representative Volstead on the ground that the Anti-Saloon League helped him in the last election was laid on the table and afterward stricken from the record by a vote of 141 to 3. This may prove something as to the futility of some resolutions.
But it does not prove the present enforcement of Nation-wide Prohibition to be the highest expression of American freedom in pursuit of a happiness jealously guarded by the people's representatives.
Not quite.

AS SEC. HUGHES SAILS SOUTH.

SECRETARY HUGHES on his mission of peace and amity to Brazil will have opportunity to reaffirm the Monroe Doctrine and to tell South America what it means to the Harding Administration.

Here in the United States it is all too commonly assumed that the Monroe Doctrine is fixed and unvarying. South America knows better. Statesmen south of the Rio Grande know there is always a Monroe Doctrine but that it is rarely the same in two successive Administrations.

What is the Harding-Hughes version? Spokesmen of South America, speaking frankly at the Williamstown round table discussions, have expressed dissatisfaction with the Monroe Doctrine as it stands to-day. Secretary Hughes has a chance to straighten out some of the misunderstandings.

A Brazilian, Dr. Lima, said at Williamstown: "Pan-Americanism ought to be and will be a continental doctrine."

Secretary Hughes could do no better than accept that as a text for the Harding version of the Monroe Doctrine.

There is no denying that the A. B. C. powers at least have outgrown the need for the protective features of the Monroe Doctrine. The dictatorial and interventionist features as applied to certain of the other countries make for suspicion in all quarters. Rule by the might of the Marine Corps cannot be satisfactorily explained at home, let alone in Latin-America.

The Harding Administration, although spurning the League of Nations, gives lip service to the cause of international co-operation. Secretary Hughes is now sailing south toward an opportunity. In Brazil he could do no better than to propose hemispherical co-operation in which the United States would naturally continue to lead, but without any effort to be "the whole thing."

The Monroe Doctrine should be reaffirmed in a form that will render it acceptable to the more important Latin-American nations as a bond of common policy for all the great nations of the Western World.

SEASONAL IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

IT is announced that more inspectors will be assigned to Ellis Island in time to handle the September rush of immigrants.

There isn't a question that they are needed. They should have been put on in June instead of August.

Employment on Ellis Island is now as much a

seasonal trade as garment-working, harvesting or hop-picking. This is the effect of the present immigration law, that permits up to 20 per cent of the annual quota to enter each month until the quota is exhausted.

The result is a receiving station jammed beyond capacity on the first days of July, August, September, October and November. After that the work slackens and Ellis Island is either over-staffed or it becomes necessary to turn off experienced workers. And if there is any place in the Government employ where experience is valuable it is in handling immigrants.

Silly indeed is the present "emergency" law which Congress extended from one year to three, with the probability of more extensions to come.

FROM WITHIN.

WITH a new deadlock in the anthracite coal strike, with an alarmed Senate considering a resolution authorizing the President of the United States "to take over and operate in the name of the United States Government the coal mines of the country," John J. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, finds nothing to say beyond repeated refusal to arbitrate:

"Until the operators decide not to make arbitration the sole issue, there is little need to resume negotiations. The other issues are not insurmountable, but the miners will not arbitrate."

"Will not arbitrate"—though increasing shortage of coal threatens to strangle industry.

"Will not arbitrate"—though it means a winter of suffering and depression to a hundred million people innocent of any wrong done the miners.

"Will not arbitrate!"

What kind of impression does President Lewis think this stand of unionism makes on a public constantly being told that "employers are seeking to destroy the unions"?

Has arbitration become something labor unions are entitled to accept or flout solely from the standpoint of how far it suits their purposes?

Are destruction of industry, destruction of public health and comfort to weigh but a featherweight wherever organized labor declares war on the plea that somebody is trying to destroy it?

This is a bad moment for the United Mine Workers to force such questions on the public.

In the midst of two great industrial strikes gravely menacing its welfare, the public has been doing its utmost to be just to the unions, to see every possible point and argument on their side.

But when union leaders talk as President Lewis talks, when arbitration is trodden under union feet, and the needs of the whole Nation rated secondary to union aims, the public can see all too plainly the real danger that threatens destruction of labor unions:

Not force and oppression from without, but arrogance and folly working within.

A REAL MUNICIPAL CONCERT.

THE Municipal Bands representing the Police, Fire and Street Cleaning Departments are to gather at the City College Stadium this evening for a big joint concert to wind up the season of popular open-air music. They deserve a large and appreciative audience.

These bands have given a great deal of pleasure to the neighbors favored with concerts this summer. The pity is there could not have been more municipal music.

There has been some criticism that policemen and firemen should be allowed so much time off on pay for rehearsals and concerts, but this we feel sure was neither due to lack of appreciation of the bandmen's efforts nor to opposition to the popular concert idea. The bandmen ought to be paid as bandmen and not as policemen or firemen.

ACHES AND PAINS.

It is only a couple of years since the statue of Horace Greeley was shifted from the barren surroundings of the Tribune doorway to a little green spot in City Hall Park, on the Park Row side near Chambers Street. The trees here now have grown up around the worthy old gentleman and he sits as he liked to in life, amid a leafy bosom.

City Hall Park is being reggraded to fit the statue of Civic Virtue. This is it rescued from the degradation by William M. Tweed, specialized in the now replaced fountain.

Youth is forever wroth with age. For lagging too long on the stage. Yet much as youth dislikes to wait. The youngsters always get up late.

One of the published regrets over Michael Collins is that he should have died fighting Irishmen. It would appear that there might be some justification over his being killed by Irishmen.

The fishermen report a brisk run of snappers in Long Island Sound.

Every time there is a squeeze in coal people learn to get along with less. So there are compensations.

JOHN KEETZ.

Gone Mad!

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By John Cassel.



From Evening World Readers

What kind of letter do you find most readable? Isn't it the one that gives the worth of a thousand words in a couple of hundred? There is fine mental exercise and a lot of satisfaction in trying to say much in few words. Take time to be brief.

With a Million Dollars.

To the Editor of The Evening World:
On reading your very valuable editorial page I notice you ask the question under Uncommon Sense "What would I do if I had a million dollars to spend?"

I am a machinist by trade, just ending my five years' apprenticeship which I consider was my greatest struggle to learn enough about the business to command the machinist's regular wage at the end of my apprenticeship. I served in a shop considered very good for a young man to start in, but I must say that anything I learned all through my five years I picked up myself or through the good will of a fellow worker. I have been told about different shops that work the same way. Still they will take a boy that means well, and if he doesn't happen to have that "push" in himself to find out for himself the management will not undertake showing him and he goes on all through his apprenticeship without knowing what he should. Now if I had a million dollars to spend I would open up a school for apprentices not alone in my own trade but in all industrial trades. I would open this school in some central part of the country, or if the demand for such a school warranted it I would open up different schools in the large industrial centers of the country. I would employ the best instructors in these schools and give the boys all the encouragement possible, at the same time paying them in accordance with the improvement shown. I would install in these schools the very latest and best methods for practical work and at the same time I would be doing the country a great service by turning men out that would have the very best knowledge of the trade that he had to earn a livelihood at.

PATRICK J. KELLY.

Carteret, N. J., Aug. 20.

Logic and Liarism.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

Your correspondent "Brought Up a Christian" tries to show us that since a dead dog is no dog and no dog has nine tails, therefore a dead dog has nine tails. Likewise, he further tries to show us that because Christ changed water into wine, and because wine was used at the Last Supper, therefore Christ approves of the drinking of intoxicating liquors. The more you look the less you see, the less you look the more you see.

Why use nonsensical hair-splitting arguments? Why argue for the sake of arguing? How could Christ, who gave His life to redeem us from sin, sanction the use of anything that would lead us into sin? Wine in those days was an article of food. Now its use is the same as whiskey. Wine, in the sense we use it to-day,

stands for all alcoholic beverages. Every Christian ought to know the symbolic reason for its use at the Last Supper and now at Holy Communion.

"Brought Up a Christian" (?) calls Jesus "Divine Master," "God," "omnipotent, omnipresent," and then says, "as for the twaddle of hell-fire, that threat is laughed at by sensible people." He laughs at the "threats" of Jesus, and then uses that same Person to prove that the drinking of intoxicating liquors is sanctioned by Divine power. Can you beat it?

But your correspondent seems to have misunderstood the meaning of that "and if thy hand or thy foot scandalize thee, cut it off," quotation, which, interpreted, would be, "Do away with anything that is going to cause you trouble." That's all. Comprenez vous? EUGENE FERRIS.

Don't Padlock Speech.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

In the matter of the "Padlock World League" mentioned in your columns recently, it is not easy to believe that that propagation, however successful numerically, will remove the last trace of waywardness from our present generation, even if it were exorcising all previous ones in virtue. How can it, then, be expected to raise our moral standard or contribute toward righting wrongs?

We could not condemn the Turkish authorities for expelling the scavenging dogs of Constantinople during the war to an uninhabited island, there to bark, gripe, fight and devour one another, but in the name of humanity do I plead that the Creator's wisdom in our gift of speech receive a more humane treatment than will result from a muzzling padlock.

What the world needs to-day, more than at any time in the history of man, is speech and more speech, eloquent, true and clean, particularly against all unkind actions. And to listen to such speech one pair of patient ears and a heart that can share their grievances so as to advise and adjust righteous remedies. Be it a royal heart and a bejewelled crown, must at birth have been endowed to such a God's servant, which the world is now in vain looking for.

"Do not muzzle the oxen that tread out the corn," and who will refuse to render honorable aid to him or her that worketh for honor?

Not yet are we a world of saints, therefore, silence shall multiply unkindnesses. Unkindnesses will develop into evil and breed more, fomenting into hatred and madness will follow.

As a strategem for shielding the past it is doomed, without repentance, restitution and forgiveness! ADRIAN LUNDSTROM.

UNCOMMON SENSE

By John Blake

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GOOD STARTERS.

There were twenty-five starters in a recent three-mile walk which was a feature of the track and field games of the New York Athletic Club.

Four men were in the race when it was won. Now this is not an editorial about walking races, which are not particularly valuable except as tests of endurance.

When a man in an airplane can travel one hundred miles an hour it seems foolish to the present writer for him to seek to show his speed afoot.

The point we are seeking to make is that in almost every race there are a great many starters who have insufficiently equipped for the contest in which they take part.

In a new business organization, where a hundred or more employees are hired at once, the manager knows that not more than ten or twelve will be with him at the end of ten years, and that of these ten or twelve not more than two will be in important positions.

The rest were job hunters when they applied for employment, and they will be job hunters all their lives.

They entered the race insufficiently equipped for that or for any other race.

They were predestined to failure at the start.

Many such people have real ability, but their lack is grit.

When the hard places appear they haven't the courage to go on.

They think it is the lack of opportunity that turns them away. They are wrong. It is the lack of something in themselves.

Not all men are fitted to win three-mile walking races or the races for general managerships in business.

But whether they are fitted or not, they will never win unless they take the trouble to prepare for the work or the race in the first place, and stick to it after it becomes an exhausting business, which it often is.

What wears most of them out is not the work they have to do, but the knowledge that they are incompetent to do the work.

Working at a task one cannot do well is the most nerve racking thing in the world.

There are millions of good starters in this country. They all begin with rosy hopes and most of them finish discouraged and broken.

That is because of two things—lack of equipment and lack of grit.

WHOSE BIRTHDAY?

AUGUST 25—ALLAN PINKERTON, the celebrated American detective, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Aug. 25, 1819, and died in Chicago, Ill., July 1, 1884. In 1842 he emigrated to Chicago, and in 1843 removed to Dundee, Kane County, where he established a coöperage business. Here he ran down a bunch of counterfeiters, was appointed a Deputy Sheriff of Kane County in 1846 and immediately afterward in Chicago. There he originated the celebrated Pinkerton Detective Association. It was he who discovered a plot to assassinate President Lincoln, and who recovered \$700,000 of the great Adams Express Company theft. He developed the Federal secret service from the system used by him during the Civil War and remained for several years at its head. To him is due the credit of discovering many secret plots, and the breaking up of the Molly Maguires in Pennsylvania. He also published a large number of works, including "Railroad Porters and the Detectives," "Spy Net of the Abolition," "Strikes, Communists, Tramps and Detectives," and "Thirty Years a Detective."

Blue Law Persecution

By Dr. S. E. St. Amant.
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EXTRA HEAVY ON THE BARBER.

Barbering on Sunday is forbidden by law in Tennessee, and in New York State, except from 7 A. M. to 1 P. M. in New York City and Saratoga Springs.

In the State first named, "Any merchant, artificer, tradesman or farmer" who violates this law is liable to a fine of \$3. Of the barber, the same law says that he "shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$50, or imprisoned in the county jail not less than fifteen nor more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court."

Here is class legislation with a vengeance. A dry goods merchant, a jeweller or a blacksmith can escape with a fine of \$3, while the barber is assessed many times that sum for violation of the same law.

Up to 1910 Kentucky had a law (Section 1,322, Kentucky statutes, passed March 27, 1893) reading almost word for word the same as the New York law down to the proviso. Setting it aside as class legislation, and as being already covered by the general Sunday law of the State (Section 1321), the Kentucky Court of Appeals, in a decision rendered March 8, 1910 (John Stratman v. Commonwealth of Kentucky), said:

"There is nothing in the business of barbering that is dangerous, hurtful, or injurious to society. . . . In fact, instead of being hurtful to society there is no trade perhaps that lends so much to the comfort, convenience, cleanliness, and good looks of the male portion of our citizenship."

"By many the barber is not looked upon as a luxury, but as a necessity, and there is much to be said in favor of the position of those who hold that it is as necessary that the barber shop shall remain open a reasonable time on Sunday, for the accommodation of those absolutely in need of the barber's services, as it is that the livery stable, the drug store, the newsstand, or the restaurant should be kept open for the accommodation and convenience of the public. . . ."

"While the Legislature has the undoubted right to classify business, occupations, or trades, for the purpose of exercising the police power of the State, it has been held that such classification must be reasonable and natural. Here the police power is exercised, not against the trade, but the violation of the Christian Sabbath. It is not barbering that the law seeks to prevent, but merely barbering on Sunday—the violation of the Christian Sabbath."

These last two sentences reveal the real object of every Sunday law in existence. Whatever they may be called—civil statutes, police regulations or what not—they are never enacted because the things forbidden in them are unevil or wrong in themselves, but, as here twice stated, to prevent "the violation of the Christian Sabbath."

Notwithstanding all this, the reformers insist that Sunday laws are not religious legislation.

Famous Philosophies

By LOUIS M. NOTKIN

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CHARLES DARWIN (1809-1882)—HIS NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND HIS THEORY OF EVOLUTION.

The great naturalist, Charles Darwin, deserves a place in the history of philosophy, because, like Copernicus, Galileo and Newton, he is of profound significance in the treatment of philosophical problems not only on account of his results but likewise on account of his theory of science and its sphere.

His effort to explain the origin of the species was in complete harmony with the spirit of positivism. He referred to a fact which was actually operative in nature; namely, the necessity for every living being to possess the attributes and equipment essential to the preservation of life, or, as he expressed it figuratively, the struggle for existence. In the eyes of Darwin, the struggle for existence, however, is not the whole cause. It presupposes that individual organisms reveal variations which may be either more or less favorable to their preservation or the preservation of the species to which they belong. Those individuals which show favorable variations naturally survive in the struggle for existence.

Darwin saw no reason for regarding man as an exception to the general biological laws. In his opinion the actual value and the actual dignity of man suffer no diminution by regarding him as having evolved from lower forms. For the theological and romantic conception, which regarded man as a fallen angel, he substituted the realistic conception of man as an animal which has evolved a spiritual nature.

He starts with the principle that a group of animals or men among which the idea of sympathy and mutual helpfulness prevails would be favorably situated in the struggle for existence. He thus discovers a biological foundation for the moral sentiment. According to Darwin, this sentiment presupposes, besides sociability and sympathy, the faculty of recollection and comparison. After the faculty of language has been evolved, mutual praise and blame can likewise exert their influence. Public opinion can then take form. Habit and exercise for the common welfare also tend to give permanence and strength to the social motives and instincts.